ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The House and Senate Ballot on U.S. Senator

And Mr. Turpie Receives an Overwhelming Vote.

HIS SERVICES REWARDED.

Charles W. Fairbanks Gets the Minority Vote.

Brilliant Nominating Speeches by Both Sides.

In the House Turpie Receives 63 and Fairbanks 36 Votes, and in the Senate Turpie Gets 35 and His Opponent 14 Votes-Senator Kern's Great Speech.

Six years ago Senator Turple was elected a senator of the United States after the most exciting contest ever known in the history of the state. For seventeen days the joint assembly balldted in the house, while the corridors were crowded with a howling mob of republican thugs hired to assist in stealing a U. S. senator. The republicans, although short six votes, boasted that Benjamin Harrison would be the next senator. The democrats had elected a clear majority of two on joint ballot, however, two democratic



rapresentatives having played the role of independents until their constituents made themselves heard, when they came back to the old fold and gave the democrats the majority which the people

The republicans anticipated to win through robbery of seats in the house, which they controlled. But the democrats were led by brave men, and there was in the chair of the senate a man equal to the emergency-a man whose course has since been indersed twice by the people of Indians-Attorney-General Smith. But back of all these brave men was a mightier power than the legislatorthe people. They made themselves heard and the cry went up from the lake to the Ohio river that no man should ever purchase a seat in the U. S. senate from Indiana. If Senator Turple was elected the state could still boast, as she bossts today, that no man from Indiana had ever secured a seat in the U.S. senate by fraud.

Six years ago Senator Turpie was elected by two majority.

After six years trial the people of Indiana have weighed Senator Turpie's public service and have returned him for another term of six years by 48 majority. The vote cast in each house Tuesday

was nothing more than a ratification of the public will as expressed last Novem- stance he said: ber at the polls.

Voted S-parately.

In compliance with the federal statutes each house voted separately Tuesday for & U. S. snator. Before the ba loting took place the two caucus candidates, David Turple of Marion county and Charles W. Fairbanks of Marion county, were placed an nomination with eulogistic speeches.

The principal nominating speech was made by Senator Kern of Marion, who ploced Mr. Turpie's name before the senate. Col. McLean of Vigo and Senator Griffith of Switzerland ably seconded Mr. Turple's nomination. In the house desars. Cullop, Hench, Cravens and Johnson were the democrats who placed the democratic caucus nominee before the house, and

they did it we l. Mr. Fairbanks did not receive many votes, but the minority conferred upon him a great honor when they passed a score of old leaders to give him what is often called "an empty honor." In the senate Senators Wishard (by proxy), Boord and Hobson spoke well of their candidate, and in the house Mesers Lindemuth and Sulzer also sulogized their candidates.

At 2 o'clock President Nye stated that the hour to vote for a U.S. senator had arrived. Thereupon Senator Kern obtained the floor and placed the Hon. David Turple in nomination. The senate chamber was crowded with ladies who had come to hear the oratory, and Mr. Kern was frequently applauded.

He said: Senator Kern's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS-At the beheat of the united, victorious democracy of Indiana, I arise to give voice to the unanimous sentiment that for another term of six years this great commonwealth shall be represented in the senate of the United States by David Turpie. If this be cons dered a task, it is to me a most gracious one; if a labor, a labor of love; for to me, as to every democrat, the name of Turpie is closely interwoven in all the glorious history of Indiana democracy for two decades and stands for all the high and noble attributes which ought to characterize and adorn the senatorial office to which he is about

What can be said to the people of Indiana concerning David Turple, the purity of his life, his exalted character, his transcendent ability, his long, honorable and patriotic career as a lawyer, judge and legislator; his modest demeanor, his scholarly attainments, his patriotic democracy that is not known in every

household from lake to river? Forty years ago, a mere youth, he represented the then new counties of White and Newton in the general assemely. From that time forward, through the stormiest periods of the country's history, he has been a prominent fig-ure in the politics of the state, and has grown year by year in the allections of the people

this tourney for the honor this day to be con-

No man, in all the ranks, has rendered to his party more earnest or unselfish service. He has thus battled because he believed the prosperity and glory of his country would be best promoted by the triumph of the principles of Jeserson and Jackson.

So believing, he fought for party as for country, and "there is not a rivet in his armor that has not been tried by edge of sword and point of spear."

Honored by his party with repeated nominations for congress, chosen when yet a young man as a candidate for lieutenant-governor, elected by the people as judge of nisi prius courts, serving as speaker of the house of representatives, twice chosen to the high office of U. S. senator, he has in all the white heat of political warfare, and in the bright light of every political trust reposed, so faithful to country, to party, to friends, to self, that we who follow his leadership exultantly point to a reputation unsulfied by spot or blemish, and without the shadow of a criticism from his most bitter political foe.

During these forty years David Turpie has been a democrat, and, whether leading a for-lorn hope under dark and lowering skies with defeat inevitable, or whether at the head of a victorious column making a final charge to victory already assured, he has been equally brave and earnest, never wavering for a single moment in his devotion to the cause so dear to his heart. When others faltered and tired, Turple was renewing his vigor and preparing for a renewal of the fray. While others were dealing with questions of policy and debating the feasibility of new departures, Turple laid fresh hold upon the teachings of Jefferson and pressed forward in the cause of honest money, home rule, personal liberty and constitutional me hod; and I thank God his patriotic devotion has been rewarded in that he has lived to see and participate in the glory of the triumph of 1892-a triumph which vindicates every great political principle for which he has ever

waged battle. The record of the public services of David Turple and his attitude on al: the great questions of governmental policy challenge the admiration of every man who believes in the fundamental principles of the democratic party. In 1860, when sectional strife threatened the very life of the union, the great national democracy declared for Stephen A. Douglas and the everlasting union of the states. About that standard railted the democracy of Indiana, and to emphasize their featty to the union and the constitution, they placed at the head of their state ticket the names of Thomas A. Hendricks and David Turpie.

Though defented, it was at the end of an honorable struggle, and the hold of these leaders upon the democratic heart was stronger than campaign of 1860 treason to democracy now Mr. Wishard (by proxy) said: became treason to the union. Men who had seceded from the democratic party the year before now favored secession from the union. Thank God no democratever favored samession from the American union until he had first geceded from the democratic party.

In this emergency the great Douglas spoke for himself and the party in no uncertain tones for the union and the constitution. R ght loyalty did his supporters of the year before raily again about the democratic standard raised by him. David Turple followed the lead of Douglas, and in all the dark hours of war and rebellion he never wavered in his

devotion to his country.

A great said loyal state in 1962, knowing him full well, sent him with Hendricks as its representative in the senate of the nation. While some of his opponents declared for the union, provided slavery could be abolished, Turpte was for the union without an it. While others were for the union, Turpie was for the Union and the constitution.

In the stormy period of reconstruction Turpie's voice was still for the union of the states. While his opponents favored a union with states left out, Turple was for a union as wide as the continent and bounded only by the boundary lines of the republic; a union in which one state should differ from no other in all the rights of statehood only as one star dif-

fereth from another in glory. While later on, when the issue came beween corporate wealth and power on the one hand, and the rights and interests of the people upon the other, David Turpie, true to his democratic faith, took his place on the side the people, and from that time on has waged a battle royal in their behalf. While his opponents have declared for the protecand power to the strong-a protection which bas built up monopolies at the expense of the great producing interests of the land-David Turple has atood and still stands with the great victorious democracy for a protection which protects the week against the strong, the producer against the cormorant, the masses against the monopolist; a cultured gentieman, a polished scholar, a profound lawyer and American patriot, it is meet that in this year of jubilee and victory he should be chosen to represent the great commonwealth as a part of the administration which is to bring back to this government constitutional principles and methods, and inaugurate an era of reconciliation, economy and prosperity to all the people.

Mr. President, I nom nate for senator of the United States, David Turple. Senator McLean of Vigo then seconded Mr. Turpie's nomination. His speech was vigorous and elicited applause. In sub-

Seconded by Senator McLean, Vigo county, the home of the distinguished olleague upon the floor of the U. S. senate of Judge Turpie, the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash, ' the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, seconds-with true Wabash enthusiasm (and you all know what that means)-the nomingtion of David Turpie. My constituency berieve that his unswerving fidelity, his rock-ribbed faith and devotion in the principles of the great party to which he belongs, united to h s rare ability, his commanding talents and high character—these things—in their judg-ment stamp him as a man eminently fit and worthy to be the colleague and associate of

their distinguished tellow-citizen, the senior senator, and that is their highest compliment. Indulying in no enloyy upon Sena or Turpie, it is enough for me to say that his record as a citizen, a lawyer, a jurist and a senator is his in the arena of senatorial disquesion, whether

in advocacy or in defense of the rights of the people, senator Turpie never states a proposifact and overwhelming argument. His ringing | van-14. utterances, his severe and irresistible logic in favor of the election of U. S. senators by a direct vote of the people, have touched a chord in the popular heart all over the country. Let this result be attained and brought about and we will hear no more of the charge, so often made and resterated, that our national senate mere club of millionaires. Whatever may be said of that body, Indiana has made no contribution to the money bags of the U. S. senate. In the white heat of our fieresst political contests, it has never been charged or even intimated that any man ever bought a seat in that senate from an Indiana legislature. Upon the other hand, it ought to be a matter of pride and congratulation to every citizen of our state that, particularly in all the years that have elapsed since the close of the war, we have been so grandly represented in the higher branch of our national congress. The galaxy of statesmen who have so gailantly represented us in that body during that period is a noble one, and would reflect credit upon any state in this American union. Thomas A. Hendricks and Henry S. Lane, Oliver P. Morton and Joseph F. McDouaid, Daniel W. Voorhers and Daniel D. Pratt, Benjamin Harrison and David Turpie, all, yes, Mr. President, all have been magnificent representatives of the best brain and highest culture of our state, and Judge Turple, in my opinion, intellectually is the peer of any of the great statesmen whose

names I have mentioned. Senator Griffith also seconded the nomination of Mr. Turpie, receiving close attention. Said be:

Senator Griffith's Speech. During the memorable senstorial struggle of 1887 I had the honor to vote for fifteen con-secutive days for David Turple for U. S. senator against Benjamin Harrison, who was then a candidate for re-election. Of those who participated in that prolonged contest I believe I am the only member that will take part

single knight who seeks to combat with him in venture the assertion that in no part of In- ous services of the Hon. David Turpie. For Atkinson, Bain, Bassett, Beane, Bedelldiana did the citizens gather each day about the postoffices, the news depots and the telegraph -tations with more intense earnestness, with more loyal expectation and with more patriotic hopes than did the citizens of Switzer-

land, Ohio and Dearborn counties. In every mail came letters, and every day telegrams were received by members, saying with one voice 'Stand by your colors. Stand by David Turple, if necessary, until the close of the session."

The members of that session were truethey fought the good fight, they kept the faith-and when on the 2nd day of February, 1887, at 1 o'clock, the news was flashed to every hamlet in Indiana that David Turpie was at last elected, a shout of joy went up all over the state of Indiana, and the members of that body were hailed on every hand with the exclamation of "Weil done, good and faithful public criticism lived all these years so true to servants." As an humble member of the body that participated in that contest, I refer to that occasion, with a pardonable pride. From that day down to the present hour I have never regratted or had cause to regret the votes then cast. I claim right to speak as a member of the old guard of 1887. In that contest his election was the triumph of a principle of government. The lines of the two leading parties since that time have more widely diverged. Following closely after the election of Mr. Turpie came the famous message of Grover Cleve and wherein he called the attention of the American people, in unmistakable language, to the burdens of taxation then existing-that "unnecessary taxation was unjust taxation," and that we were "confronted with a condition and

not a theory." In the late contest three prominent issues were considered: (1) Taxation, or the tariff question. (2) Federal control of elections. (3) Economy in public expenditures.

Upon al three of these propositions, in my

right and the republican party was wrong. Upon these issues the verdict of the people was heard at the ballot box. to second his nomination and for the sixteenth

time to cast my vote for him. Mr. Griffith then dwelt upon Mr. Turpie's services in the senate and the masterly effort he made against the force bill and his long service to his party and

of illness he was not present, and Senator Love and read Mr. Wishard's speech to the senate. His speech was quite lengthy but well prepared. After speaking of the high office which was to be filled and the ever. The war came. That which was in the | qualification the senator should possess,

In keep ng with what I have already said, the candidate that I shall offer possesses elements of strength and qualities that fit him for the best of public service to such a degree as I am not able to define. He is a man whose private life and character are beyond reprosch and without a blemi-h. He is but forty years of age, and is in full strength and vigor of his

As a lawyer and as a practical man of affairs, he takes second place to none. His life is an excellent illustration of what can be done by an American boy with strong mental and physical powers, fortified by a will and determparents, and his neyhood was spent upon a farm. His life has been an eminent success, due wholly to his energy and real worth. His integrity and ability are beyond question. is a man of vast earning and unlimited research. He has a thorough, practical knowledge of the public questions of the day. He as fully as any man in the state of Indiana understands the wants and needs of its people. He is magnanimous and broad-minded. He fully

and rightfully appreciates the great business questions that a ect the country. Labor and capital would be equally safe and have exact justice in any legislation in which he might participate. He thoroughly understands the questions that most allect our prosperity and happines as a people, and he fully underand protect the rights and equalities of all. His partisanship is secondary to his patriotism. He is an active, ardent believer in the principles of the republican party, because he believes that the greatest good to the greatest number will be attained through the doctrines that it teaches. But he is fair-minded and honorable enough to recognize and concede the good things for public welfare that are of-

fered by his political opponents.

I offer you a candidate, who, in point of real worth as a man, his abilities and capacities, his love of his country and his willingness to serve the public in a rightful and just way should be considered second to none. I offer you a candidate who can fairly and rightfully ake his place and position in the order of succession that would follow the names of Morton,

McDonald and Harrison. I nominate the Hon, Charles W. Fairbanks. Senator Boord of Warren also seconded Mr. Fairbanks' nomination in well-chosen

words. Senator Hobson spoke of Mr. Fairbanks as a well-matured, experienced man, and purely of the people. He said Mr. Fairbanks would complete the group that would adorn the walls of republican homes - a group composed of Morton, Harrison and Fairbanks. He referred to Harrison as the greatest statesman in the world, and indulged in more extravagant lan-

A ballot was taken, giving Mr. Turple 35 and Mr. Fairbanks 14 votes. Mr. Wishard was absent, losing one vote

to Fairbanks. The following senators voted for Mr. Turpie: Akin, Barnes, Beck, Bingham, Bird, Chandler, Ellison, French, Fulk, Gittord, Griffith, Holcomb, Holland, Kennedy, Kern, Kopelke, Leyden, Lynn, Magee, McDonald, McGregor, McHugh of Marion, McHugh of Tippecanoe, McKetvev. McLean, Moore, Morgan, Parker, Seller, Smith, Stuart, Sweeney, Thompson,

Wiggs, Wray-35. For Mr. Fairbaks: Senators Baker, Boord, Boyd, Cranon, Crumpacker, Gilman, Hobson, Loveland, McCutcheon, Mction which he does not illumine by convincing | Manus, Newby, Thayer, Vail and Yar-

Balloting in the Bouse. The house proceeded to the nomination of a U. S. senator at 11 o'clock upon motion of Representative Passage of Miami county. It was almost 12 o'clock places in the rear and along the sides o He meets and greets all slike. the hall. Mr. Cultop of Knox county nominated the Hon. David Turpie. He

said in substance: I arise for the purpose of discharging a pleasant duty. Every impulse of my mind and heart approves the mission I this hour perform, To be a senator in the national congress from the great state of Indiana is a high position, and to aspire to it is a laudable ambition. the sisterhood of states of the American Union, Indiana stands high in the rank and occupies a conspicuous place in the eyes of the American people. Her representatives in the U. S. senate should be men who can carry the banner of this great state well in the forefront in every contest in that great and august body. To hold a membership in that assemblage is to have a | zer in a short address. voice in the highest inw-making power of the civilized world. Other states may applaud the names of their representatives in that body and will feel proud of their achievements, but ndians can turn to her distinguished members of that body with pride and say none excel them and that they are the peers of them all. Upon these two great men the eyes of the na-tion are fixed for they voice the sentiment of the masses, and champion in this great tribune the cause of the just. The well-earned reputation of this great commonwealth for its statesmen is by them ably sustained and new laurels added to its crown. Sir, the distinguished gentleman whom we are now about to re-elect, together with his colleague, the matchless and eloquent Voorhees, are stateamen of whom any over the state of Indiana was intense, but I ! This state can point with pride to the illustri-

thirty years he has been a conspicuous figure Indians. His great patriotism, his carnest devotion to the cause of the people, his high sense of honor, his unflinching integrity and his great ability well qualify him for the distinguished position to which he will soon

again be selected. With the advent to power of Grover Cleveland will come grave questions and great re-sponsibilities, with the adjustment of which in the councils of the nation in Indiana's great senators will be found men who are able to represent the great cause of her people. Sir, I am directed by the majority of this house to present for your consideration for the office of S. senator from this state the name of the Hon. David Turpie.

The Seconding Speeches. Representative Hench of Allen county seconded the nomination of Mr. Turpie.

In the administration of afairs of the government, it is necessary that honest, capable | March 4, 1892, the day upon which Grover and intelligent men be chosen for public office. They should understand what is beneficial to the people and have the experience of long years in public a sirs. Since the year 1854 matters of interest and great public importance have been considered, and many of these settled by legislatures of the several states, the congress of the United States and the supreme court of the federal union. Many of those matters were of infinite reach, requiring the highest grade of statesmanship in order that the union of the states should be perpetuated for the benefit of those then living and for the benefit of generations to come. One of the statesmen who passed through this period, when the government was put to its utmost capacity to preserve the integrity of the union, was David Turpie, Mr. Turpie is a native of this state, and humble judgment, the democratic party was one of her illustrious sons. In all of these places he served the people with an honesty and fidelity of purpose that cannot be questioned.

For the reason that upon all the issues lately A man of great natural ability, a profound settled by the people, David Turpie stands as lawyer, an eloquent speaker, a classical scholar, the representative of the right side, I am here | and with an almost uncerring judgment, he combines all the qualities of which statesmen are made.

A geotleman of unsullied character, he stands forth as a true representative of his state, which has bounded him in the past, and which he will honor in the great office that we are about to confer upon him for the second ime. Believing David Turpie represents the Senator Wishard had been selected to highest type of American statesman and demonominate Mr. Fairbanks but on account | erst, and one who has always been true to the interests of his state and of the United States, too, take great pleasure in placing his name in nomination for the office of senator of the United States for this state. When Mr. Hench had finished Mr. Cravens of Washington county also sec-

> marks: I, in common with the democracy everywhere, am proud that in the upper house of congress Indiana has two intellectual giants, who, in all that august body, have few equals and no superiors. Indiana is proud of their schoinrly atta mments, of their profundity of thought and of their eloquence. But indiana is prouder yet, that those two grand men have stood for torty years amid the turmoil of politics and corruption, amid the blandishments of the deesiver and the temptations to peculation. will out even the breath of suspicion tainting their fair names. I am a farmer, and we farmers are proud that those two have never forgotten that they are our public servants, and notwithstanding their associations with the rich and the high, they have never forgotten that the toiling, struggling masses have rights which wealth and plutocracy are bound to respect. Indiana does here if proud in returning David Turple to the U. S. senate. He has proven himself to be a true and faithful public zervant. He has never resorted to the arts of the demag gue, nor deserted the path of duty. Indiana admires his learning, his brilliancy as a lawyer, his wisdom as a statesman, and his purity as a man. In her escutcheon, none will shine with a greater splendor than that of Dav.d Turple, and I am proud of an opportunity to second his nomin-

ation for U. S. senator. The last speech on the democratic side was made by Mr. Johnson of Marion county. He spoke of Senator Turpie's past services, of his true democracy and his high character as a man, and said he was the peer of any member of the U. S.

The Republicans.

Representative Lindemuth of Wayne county on behalf of the republicans, nominated Charles W. Fairbanks. In placing his name before the house Mr. Lindemuth

MR. SEPARER-I am one of those who believe that newer and fresher blood should be in used into the senatorial body, that age, conservatism and wealth should not be the essential passports to a seat in the senate of the United States. Age may land maturity and dignity to that body-conservatism may stand as a check to the imp-tuosity of the more popular branch of the national congress, and wealth may tend to independence of thought and action. But these qualities will always largely dominate this most august of political assemblies-at least so long as the present mode of election is maintained-that a loss of their wholesome influence need not be apprehended. Rather more to be apprehended is a tack of those qualities which are young, active and progreasive, and in touch with the people.

A government of the people should progress with the people. Art, selence, religion and all other departments of human genius, faith and enterprise are advancing with giant strides, and with them should advance popular govern-ment and the sacred observance of civil and

political rights. The great and growing West believes this, but none more zealously than our own state. The center of population, which has been steadily moving westward, has not only reached our borders, but with it the center of industrial enterprise and development. With a fertile and varied soil, rich and extensive fields of coal, gas, oil and stone, a frugal, industrious and enterprising people, nothing but an un-

wise state or national policy, or other misfort-

une, can stay our progress. It is because I believe that these ideas are in harmony with him, and he with them, that I nominate for senator of the United States the Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks, a man of the West-sell-made, young, able, progressive and in the prime of life, with an bonest pride in the honor of his state and an intense interest in her prosperity. No man holds more sacred than he the civil and political rights of the humblest citizen. To him the frugal cottage of the laboring man should be as free from un-

It is true he is a party man-but he fights in the open field. No opponent has yet to hunt him in ambush. His party feelty is the honest conviction of an unbiased mind, and in this, as in all other things in which he believes, he is intensely in earnest. For these reasons, and because Mr. Fairbanks is the most popular republican in Indiana, I pominate him for U. S. senator for the state of

Indiana.

Mr. Fairbank's nomination was seconded by Sulzer of Jefferson county and Meredith of Delaware. Mr. Sulzer's speech proved him to be easily one of the leaders of the republican side of the house. Mr. Meredith followed Mr. Sul-

The roll call resulted in Mr. Turpie receiving sixty-thee votes and Mr. Fairbanks thirty-six. Those voting for Turpie were: Ader, Askren, Barnes, Baugher, Behymer, Blair, Blue, Clauser, Cooley, Curtis, Cullop, Cunningham, Creigmile, Cravens, Dailey, Dalman, Deery, Duncan, Erwin, Fippen, Franks, Farlow, Gill, Groseart, Guthrie, Hay, Heagy, Harmon, Harkins, Hench, Hord, Johnson of Marion, Johnson of Dearborn, Kester, Lowe, Meganity, Montoux, Mc-Callister, McIntyre, McMullen, McMahan, Passage, Redman, Reeves, Rodsbaugh, Smith, Swope, Schaff, Stark, Schrader, that contest anxiety was wrought up to the highest pitch, and as the days passed with practically the same result the excitement all cause of her people is safe in their hands. Those voting for Fairbanks were: Allen,

Binkley, Brown, Bryant, Davis, Dinwid, die, Foster, Gregg, Hamrick, Haggard, Hesler, Hunter, Jordan, Kamp, Kaufman, Lindemuth, Lyons, Manwaring, Merritt, Meredith, Morris, McCorbey, Mc-Corkle, Newhouse, Newlin, Richter, Sulzer, Sexton, Stakebake, Stephenson, Van Buskirk and White-36.

MR. TURP E ELECTED.

Joint Meeting of the Houses-The Sennter's Remarks.

... 98 | Fairbanks At high poon Wednesday the two houses of the general assembly met in joint session in the hall of the house of representatives and Senator David Turpie was declared elected to succeed himself in the U. S. senste, his new term beginning Cleveland will assume the reins of the national government. The vote of the house was first cast. Mr. Turpie received 63 and Mr. Fairbanks 36 votes. The senate gave Mr. Turpie 35 and Mr. Fairbanks 14. The hall was crowded with speciators when the vote was compared, and when Lieutenant-Governor Nye declared Mr. Turpie re-elected the members and the spectators applauded.

The Joint Session. the joint session of the two houses for the election of a U. S. senator. The senate arrived promptly on time. The two houses were called to order by Lieutenant-Governor Nve.

Senator Turpie occupied a seat on the speaker's stand with Mr. Nye and Speaker Curtis. The rolls of the two houses were called. The hall was crowded. The seats in the gallery were all occupied and the lobby and sisles of the floor were crowded. A number of ladies were pres-

Senators Boord and Wishard were absent, and six representatives were not in

The clerk of the house announced the onded the nomination in the following re-

that for Fairbanks 36. gave Turple 35 votes and Fairbanks 14.

Turple, having received a majority of the that the condition of his father took a votes cast by the house, also a majority of sudden change early in the evening and of 5,544. the votes cast by the senate, he declared rapid dissolution followed. The memhim duly elected U. S. senator for the bers of the Haves family have all along state of Indiana for the term commencing March 4, 1893.

Senator Turple was called for when the declaration was made. As he arose from his seat he was greeted with applause. In response he spoke as follows:

Mr. Turple's Speech. Allow me to return to you, and through you to the great and generous constituencies which you represent, my sincere thanks and grateful acknowledgments for the high honor conferred upon me in the result of the election of . S. senator just declared by the chairman of the joint convention, and to proffer the assurpromote and subserve the highest interests of the state and the people of Indiana in that charge of the manual training Hartranit and Hayes nearly tied branch of the national councils to which your department in the state university. He or lifth place. The sixth ballot was brauch of the national councils to which your

kindly favor has called me. Forty years ago my legislative service commenced at this capitol as a member of the house of representatives, and it has been continued at intervals both here and elsewhere. Neither time nor experience has wrought, in my judgment, any disparagement of the exceeding importance and tar-reaching responsibility of a membership in this body. The legislature, the general assembly of the

the sphere of the best and truest statesmanship in the land. A recent memorable event of last November has much aggrandized the condition and character of the states. The assured and permanent ascendency of democratic sentiment | anywhere else." After his return to the and opinion will infuse fresh life and vigor into every legitimate function and province of the general government, and at the same time will safely guard the metes and bounds of state antonomy and authority against aggression. We shall witness once more the full and

faultless administration of civil and political liberty in the states as such. The irredom of the ballot, the right of representation, are parts of this system, not justly to | made to his wife's grave, made on the be encroached upon, either by the dogmas of ex-post facto apportionment, or by the specious preteuse of federal supervision of elections. A free people in a free state need no external guardians of the franchise, Liberty is its own keeper. Federal supervision continually happy one. His last words and federal taxation, save for purposes of ravenue, are alike unwarranted, equally subver. sive of true liberty-liberty often menaced, much maligned, whose cause, in the beautiful words of another, "in every conflict for its maintenance gathers strength, as much from the blows which it receives and endures as from those it gives."

with the wish that abundant success may at painlessly away at 10:45 in the evening. tend you in the discharge of the ardnous duties of the session that yet a wait you, and that your returning footsteps may, at its close, be welcomed with the gracious greeting heard long ago by the good and falthful servant from the lips of his approving master.

THE WOOL TARIFF

And Its Disastrous Effects on Indiana

able review in this morning's SENTINEL of the wool-growers' resolutions in favor of the tariff on wool I wish to add a few would be more profitable, and the number of sheep thereby would be greatly inhas been increased since that date. Now let us see the result by examining the with the number in the state in 1882, a | herent merit or well-directed effort.

out been	to protoculous	
Sumber in	1882	1,595,148
Number in	1883	1,497,062
Number in	1884	1,508,703
Number in	1885	1,422,668
	1886	
Sumber in	1887	1,398,045
Number in	1888	1,266,109
Number in	1889	1,218,458
Number in	1890	1,234,741
	ve figures are taken from	
Theaho	ve ngures are taken from	tne In-

diana statistical report. And the U.S. report for February, 1892, gives the number of sheep in Indiana as 1,161,702. These figures show a steady decrease in the number of sheep in Indiana under a high protective tariff. The Indiana statistics were put at the wool-growers in their meeting two years ago when they were passing high tariff resolutions. But they shut their eyes to the facts and passed their usual buncombe resolutions. How they can do so in the face of the record is a matter of amazement. Either the protection claim is a fraud or the farmers are so ignorant they don't know when they are protected. D. L. THOMAS.

Rushville, Ind., Jan. 17.

The Ex-President Expired Last Night at 11 O'clock

At His Home in the Town of Fremont, O.

Heart Failure Due to a Cold the Cause.

DEATH UNEXPECTED

As Early Reports Indicated a Favorable Condition.

And His Family Apprehended No Fatal Result.

It was 12 o'clock, the time for holding | Later in the Evening He Rapidly Grew Worse

> And Dissolution Occurred-Sketch of His Life and the Place He Occupled in Public Affairs-The Election of 1876 and Something of the Stormy Political Times-The Stolen Presi- to retain control of the government, Early

FREMONT, O., Jan. 17 .- Ex-President R. B. Hayes died at 11 o'clock tonight, but the information of his death was not learned for some time later, as everything was kept exceedingly quiet in the vicinity of the action of the house the day previous in Hayes mansion. The early report that the selection of a U. S. senator. He an- the condition of ex-President Hayes was from the Second Ohio district, but was denounced the vote for Turple as 63, and improving and that he was now resting eastly allayed most suspicion, so that the The secretary of the senate then read sudden appearance of Webb Hayes with ernor, his opponent being "Fog Horn" Allen. the action of the senate. The senate the announcement to your representative The campaign was fought on the issue of that his father had just died proved a ses standing for the resumption of Mr. Nye then announced that David shock to all. From Mr. Hayes it is learned specie payments and the democrats practically been exceedingly reticent concerning the condition of Gen. Haves, and the attending physician has also followed the same

Your representative just interviewed a personal friend of the family, who made the following statement:

"On Monday, Jan. 9, Gen. Hayes went to Columbus on state university business, connected with manual training as a resident board of trustees, stopping with his niece, Mrs. Gen. Mitcheil. Thursday morning be left Columbus for Cleveland, where he visited the university with reference to securing an instructor to take remained in Cleveland with his son, Webb, Friday and Saturday, and left there Saturday afternoon for Fremont. He was driven in a close carriage to the union depot, where his son joined him, and immediately after entering the car complained of cold and asked for stimulants. He finally consunted to leave the car and went into state, ought not only to be the school, but also the waiting-room, where stimulants were given him. These so much revived him that he insisted on returning to the train. saying he must go home, "I would rather die in Spiegel grove," he said, "than live car he was seized with violent pains in the chest which lasted until after his return home. He was treated for angina pretoric, but white relieved of distress. his heart never recovered its vigor, and life was suddenly terminated by paralysis of the heart. While lying in his own room he frequently referred to a visit preceeding Sunday, and spoke of the quiet beauty of the snow-covered scene. He said he almost wished he was lying there by the side of his wife. My life is an ex-

"I am going where Lucy is," spoken to his family physician with the utmost earnestness. Early in the evening there was every reason suppose that the patient would pass a comfortable night and the family Accept again my heartfelt acknowledgments | retired to rest. He passed quietly and surrounded by members of his household. Rutherford B. Hayes was seen about 1:30 p. m., and he stated that his father had passed away. He stated that it was a great and andden shock to them as at no time had they expected any serious result from the sickness. The funeral services will be held Friday and Gen. Hayes will then be placed beside his beloved wife in Oakwood

A CREATURE OF CHANCE,

To the Editor-Sir: Apropos to the Life and Exploits of the Dead Ex-President.

The most remarkable thing about Rutherford Birchard Hayes was that he became president statistics. It was claimed if wool-growers of the United States. He was a man of no great ability above the ordinary, personally others had begun to figure on Tilden's cabinet Chandler sent out over the land this were protected by tariff sheep husbandry honest it is true, but with none of those message: "Hayes has 185 votes, and is elected." qualities of leadership usually possessed by men who become the heads creased. Hence the 'Garland tariff was republies. Even when placed at the head of placed upon wool in 1883, and the tariff his party he was not its leader. His great success in life-for surely attainment of the highest place in a nation must be regarded as succoss-seems rather the result of fortuitous cirsheep statistics in Indiana, beginning cumstances and political acc dent than of in-His Life in Brief.

Mr. Hayes was born at Delaware, O., Oct, 14, 1822, of parents who were well-to-do, though not wealthy. He received a good education, graduating from Kenyon college at twenty. His boyhood was remarkably free from the vicinsitudes so common to the youth of his locality and his time and to this fact may be ascribed the easy-going and plastic character which his manhood developed. In 1845 young Hayes began the practice of law at Marietta, having graduated from the Harvard law school. Five years later he removed to Cincinnati, and in 1852 married Lucy, the daughter of Dr. James Webb. A whig by inheritance, young Hayes fell in with the abolition element at Cincinnati and joined the republican party at its birth. In 1856 he was defeated for common pless judge. Three years later the city council made him city solicitor. In 1860 he was elected to the same office by the people but a year later was overwhelmingly defeated.

A Good War Record. Mr. Hayes was one of the political soldiers giving him a majority of one vote, and he was or soldier politicians, of which the civil war declared duly elected.

developed such a bountiful crop. He was one For four months, while the contest was per

to Governor Dennison, and on June 7, 1861 was commissioned major of the Twenty-third Ohio volunteers. He was assigned to the department of West Virginia and till the end of the war continued in that region, do ng good service and displaying great personal bravery. Four times was he wounded and on a number of occasions was his horse shot from under him. At South Mountain his exhibition of bravery made him lieutenant solonei. In the spring and summer of 1864 at the first battle of Winehester, at Cloyd mountain, Berryville and in the raids on the Richmond communications he saw hard fighting in command of a division of Gen. Crook's brigade. At the battle of Winchester he commanded a brigade and later succeeded to the command of the division which he led with marked gallantry in the asset to at Nouth mountain and Cedar creek. Late in 1864 he was made a brigadier-general, and in March, 1865, a brevet major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battle of Fisher's bill and

Cedar creek, Virginia." Again in Polities.

As has been seen Gen. Hayes had sequired a taste for politics before the breaking out of the war. Before the war was over his political career had fairly begun. When the republican congressional convention met at Cincinnati in September, 1964, the news of the great battles at Winchester and touth mountain was sti I being discussed. Concinnati was at once mourning and rejoicing; rejoicing over the splendid record made by her sons in those two battles, and mourning for those who had fullen therein; the name of Col, Hayes was on every lip. He was nominated for concress by acclamation and was elected. In December, 1865, he took his sent. Though he cut no figure in the house, rarely taking part in the proocedings, he experienced no deficulty in so-

curing a renomination and re-election. About this time the leaders of the republican party set on foot the movement to make the party an "old soldier" party, and by appealing to the prejudices and passions of the veterans in 1807 the democrats nominated Judge Thurman for governor. There was strong probability of his success. The republicans put up Gen. Hayes, and by the most vigorous appeals to the "old soldier sentiment" accneeded in electing him by a majority of 2,984. In 1869 he was re-elected a majority of 7,506 over George H. Pendleton. His administration had been clean and wholesome, though rather negative in its character. But Governor Hayes was immensely popular and could have been renominated had pe not refused to again become a candidate. In 1872 he was again nominated for congress. feated by "Bounding" Banning.

In 1875 Gen. Haves became a national character. He was a third time nominated for govthe national currency, the republicindorsing the "greenback" policy. Gen. Hayes was a third time chosen governor by a majority

Elected to the Presidency.

Three times elected governor of a close state, the third time on the eve of a presidential campaign, it was not to be wondered at that his party at home looked upon him as available presidential timber. June 14 the Ohio delegation to the Cincienati convention was instructed to present Gen. Hayes as a presidential candidate. But the suggestion met with no approval from other states, and though his name was voted on every ballot, his eventnal nomination surprised the country if indeed it did not even surprise the convention itself.

That was a memorable convention. James G. Blaine at the start was in the lead, followed by Morton and Bristow with about equal strength, Coukling a strong fourth, taken after dark. Blaine had gained twentytwo votes since the fifth ballot. Delegates were on their feet cheering like mad for the magnetic man from Maine, the "plumed knight," as the cloquent Ingersoll had dubbed him. His nomination seemed inevitable. Here occurred the aecident which changed

the history of the country. There was no light and the balloting could not be continued. The building was old and rickety. The gas pipes—but temporary in their character—were leaky and rotten. To have attempted an illumination would have been to invite disastro, The convention adjourned till morning. Hayes, who had started with sixty-one votes, had 113 on the sixth ballot. The sitnation at adjournment was the field against Blaine. During the night the leaders i the stal warts—the administration forces; the lieutenants of Conkling, Morton et al .- combined. The morning session of the convention opened with a rush. But two names were heard-those of Blaine and Hayes. The ballot was taken amid an excitement seldom equaled in a convention. At its conclusion Hayes had 384 votes, Blaine 351 and Bristow 21.

A Memorable Campaign. Two weeks later the democratic convention at St. Louis pitted Samuel J. Tilden of New York against Gen. Hayes. Then ensued one of the most notable campaigns in Amer ican history. The scandals connected with the Grant administration had shocked, disgusted and plarmed the country. The people under the lead of Tilden fought for reform. The administration strove, with the energy of despair, to retain control of the government in the hands of its friends that further exposures might be averted. All the power of the federal government was employed to secure the defeat of Tilden. Every device of fraud and slander and intimidation was brought into play, federal bayoners at the command of unscrupulous marshals stood guard over the polls, and yet when the votes were counted Tilden had received 250,000

plurality over Hayes and 157,000 majority over The Great Crime.

Everybody, press, leaders, administration, even the candidates themselves conceded the defeat of Hayes. No, not everybody, There was one more audacious than the rest, more unscrupulous than the rest. That one was Senator Zach Chandler of Michigan, chairman of the republican national committee. About 4 o'clock on the morning after the election, when all Chandler had planned the theft of the presi

With the manner of carrying out this theft the whole country is familiar. To give the details of the robbery would require a volume. The main points may be set forth as follows: It was certain that of the 369 electoral votes, 184 had been cast for Mr. Tildan, the democratio candidate, being ore short of a majority; 172 were equally sure for Mr. Hayes, but there were thirteen electors whose votes Chandler had determined to steal for Governor Haves. Of these, eight were from Louisians, four from Florida and one from Oregon, from which states there were two sets of electors, each claiming to have been duly chosen. If only one of these votes should be counted for Mr. Tilden he would have a majority, and would consequently become president. In order to secure the election of Mr. Hayes, all these thirteen votes must be counted for him. Singularly enough, neither the constitution por any existing law provided for such an emergency, and as the republicans had a majority in the senate, and the democrats in the house, it was certain that the two branches of congress would not sgree upon any bill which would give the counting of the disputed votes to their opponents. In this emergency a bill was passed creating a special electoral commission of fifteen for counting the votes. It was to consist of five senators, five representatives, and five justices of the supreme court. This commission, by a majority of one, decided that the disputed votes should all be counted for Mr. Hayes,

the first to tender his services ing, the country was on the verge of civil